

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL XXXVIII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

NO. 15.

Nevada State Journal,
Published Daily and Weekly by
KELLEY & STODDARD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily one year, by mail..... \$6.00
Daily six months..... 3.00
Weekly one year, by mail..... 2.00
Weekly six months..... 1.00

The Daily, containing latest telegraphic news, is published every day except Mondays. The Weekly is published on Saturdays.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

The following table gives the time of arrival and departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN.	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Central Pacific— No. 1, eastbound express.....	10:05 p m	10:15 p m
No. 2, westbound express.....	4:30 p m	4:45 p m
No. 3, eastbound express.....	9:10 a m	9:20 a m
No. 4, westbound express.....	9:05 p m	9:15 p m
Virginia & Truckee— No. 1, Virginia express.....	8:45 p m	9:45 a m
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	11:45 a m	1:45 p m
Nevada & California— Express and freight.....	8:40 p m	9:45 a m

MAIL TRAIL.	ARRIVES.	CLOSES.
San Francisco and Sac'to.	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Cal (west of Truckee), Or., W. T. and B. C.	9:10 a m	8:00 p m
Eastern Nevada and States.	8:05 p m	8:30 a m
Virginia & Truckee, Gandy and Southern Nevada.	8:15 p m	8:30 a m
Mono, Inyo and Alpine coun- ties, Cal.	8:45 p m	8:30 a m
Susaville, Godaville, Quincy and points north.	3:40 p m	9:00 a m
Buffalo Meadows (Mondays).	9:00 a m	

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, RENO, NEVADA

I. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

All the public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

O. NOVACOVICH. H. J.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ARCADE RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM PARLORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED IN THE Arcade Hotel, first-class Ice Cream Parlors and Restaurant and will serve patrons with

Soda, Candies and Confectionery.

And serve the same in private booths and family dining rooms, free from observation or intrusion.

PARTIES SUPPLIED.

GIVE ME A CALI.
H. J. GREENBOWER.

THE RENO CREAMERY.

On the Gould Ranch, one mile east of Reno, full operation and ready to receive all the milk offered.

Patrons will get full returns from their milk in

GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

The trade is invited to inspect the Creamery and orders are respectfully solicited.

Gould's Dairy Wagons

Supply customers in Reno daily with fresh milk, and will receive orders for butter.

W. H. GOULD, Proprietor.

WEBBER LAKE HOTEL.

This Famous Summer Resort,

Which is Second to None

In the Mountains, will be—

OPENED JUNE 5th, 1891,

Stages will leave Truckee

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

On arrival of East-bound Passenger Train.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

GEO. B. STYLES, Proprietor.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL is three stories in height and contains 38 rooms all well lighted and sunny, and furnished in modern style. The dining room is a home for the traveler, who will find the very best in the most afford and the bar a favorite place in the State. Try the Grand Central once, and you won't stop anywhere else. DAN O'MEEFE, Proprietor.

Made Him Ridiculous.

A good story of General Sheridan was told me the other day by a Mexican gentleman, an intimate friend of the great northern soldier in his lifetime. One day, calling on the commander of the army at his office in Washington, he found him at his desk, his feet incased in slippers and his shoes democratically placed on top of the desk. While the general was apparently absorbed in some writing, the Mexican gentleman, who thought some servant had left the warrior's shoes in the wrong place, took his cane and gently deposited the shoes on the floor.

The next day the Mexican gentleman called again on Sheridan and found him at his desk, shoes on top as before. The polite resident of the tropics began once more removing the shoes to the floor when all at once Sheridan roared out: "Don't you do that again, sir! You make me ridiculous, sir!"

"I beg your pardon, general, but how have I made you ridiculous?"

"Why, sir," said Sheridan, still annoyed, "yesterday, sir, I went out to walk after you had called on me. I was nearing the White House when I noticed a gentleman looking at me intently. Soon he addressed me, saying, 'Excuse me, general, but aren't you afraid of catching cold?' 'Why, sir, no, not that I know of; what's the matter, sir?' 'Well,' said the gentleman, 'it is very damp and you are going about in your slippers!' I tell you, sir," said Sheridan, addressing his Mexican friend, "you made me ridiculous. It is my habit, sir, to put my shoes on my desk where I cannot fail to see them, so I may not forget to put them on, and, confound it, sir, you come around here with your notions of propriety and send me around town in my slippers, sir!"—Boston Herald.

Butterflies That Bathe.

It is commonly thought that a butterfly dreads the water as a fine lady dreads rain, but evidently this is not true in Australia. The case of an Australian butterfly deliberately entering the water to take a bath is recorded by M. G. Lyell, Jr. He saw it alight close to the water, into which it backed until the whole of the body and the lower part of the hind legs were submerged, the two fore legs alone retaining their hold on the dry land. After remaining in this position for something like half a minute it flew away apparently refreshed.

Mr. Lyell says: "During the morning I noticed a number doing the same thing. In one instance no less than four were to be seen within a space of not more than three yards, and, to make sure that I was not deceived, I captured several as they rose from the water, and found in each case the body and lower edge of the hind wings quite wet. While in the water the fluttering of the wings, so noticeable at other times, was suspended, and so intent were the butterflies in the enjoyment of the cold bath that they could hardly move, even when actually touched by the net."

"Apparently the heat of the weather drove them down to the water, as immediately upon emerging they flew up again to the hillside. Butterflies are often seen apparently sucking in the moisture around the edge of the pools; but they have never before been seen actually to enter the water."—Victoria Naturalist.

Buried in Laces.

Lace headdresses, or what were called heads of lace, were very fashionable in England in the reigns of Mary and Anne, and the ladies of the court sometimes paid very large sums for a fine head of French or Flemish lace, but the extravagance in this fragile article of luxury was never carried to the same ruinous extent as in France. It was, however, profusely worn during what may be called the lace epoch, and was even coveted as an article of adornment after death.

Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, left instructions that she should be laid in her coffin arrayed in a very fine head-dress of Brussels lace, in a shroud of Holland linen with lace tucker and ruffles and a pair of kid gloves. Yards of the costliest point d'Angleterre and Mechlin laces were wrapped around the corpse of the beautiful Aurora von Konigsmarck before she was laid in her grave at Quedlinburg, and many of the mummies found in the catacombs of the Capuchin convent at Palermo are swathed in the same costly funeral robes.—Chambers' Journal

An Abnormal Appetite.

A native of Wittenberg on one occasion, after eating a sheep and a sucking pig, ate by way of dessert sixty pounds of prunes without taking out the stones. On another occasion this same individual devoured two bushels of cherries, several earthen vessels, chips from a furnace, pieces of glass, some beetles, a shepherd's bagpipe, rats, birds with their feathers on, and a number of caterpillars, finishing up by swallowing a pewter inkstand, with its pens, paper knife and sand box. We are informed that when these luxuries were partaken of he was generally under the influence of brandy, but that he appeared to relish his singular food, and was a man of extraordinary strength. He died in his eighty-first year.—London Tit-Bits.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is said to be making and selling bonnets by the thousand. The glass cloth of which they are made has the same shimmer and brilliancy of color as silk, and is impervious to water.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The handsome mansion of the late Mrs. Sears, on "Nob Hill," in San Francisco, has been practically untenanted for several years, except by a few servants and the gardener, who takes care of the grounds. The cost of the house is variously estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The petition from the German union for the admission of women to the universities has been shelved. But the petition for increased salaries to the German school mistresses has been referred to the consideration of the government.

The Empress Elizabeth's gorgeous new palace at Corfu will have a high light-house near it, shining with electric lights of 12,000 candle power. In the grounds about the palace there will be 25,000 rose bushes and many fine cactus plants.

A Disgusted Cat.

A Lewiston young man promised to feed the cats while his mother and sisters went on a vacation. He promised to give them fish, properly prepared, and milk. He fed them on milk, but forgot the fish. Every day the old cat walked up to the milk until it got to be a case of forty quails in forty days, and she finally rebelled. One day the young man flung out a smoked herring, and that finished the job. The cat took her two kittens and has gone to live with the minister in the next street.—Lewis-ton Journal.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

CORNER of Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

DUSEN CHURICH, Proprietor.

The Finest of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Call and see me, my

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

Nature's Sanitarium,

This Famous Health Resort is now Open for the Season.

IRON AND SULPHUR VAPOR BATHS,

ALSO SWIMMING AND TUD

as First-class accommodations for Picnic and Dancing Parties.

J. T. MURPHY, Proprietor.

WASHOE BREWERY

AND PIONEER SODA WORKS,

C. BECKER, Proprietor.

Bear by the Quart, Bottle or Keg. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Cooper Stairs Six Streets, Reno, Nev.

THE MONARCH SALOON.

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, PROP.

FOR SALE.

ONE STANDARD STALLION,

(NO. 7187.)

Initial tabulation, ORAN—PLUMAS Werner's Rafter

QUEEN David Hill.

Duly registered in Wallace's American Trotting Register, under Rule 7, Volume 7. Foaled in 1887.

One pair draught geldings, weight 2,600.

One pair draught mare, mares.

One trotting buggy mare, trial 3:01.

One 18-month-old colt.

One farm wagon.

One family driving gelding.

Six beef cows and four graded Holstein bull calves.

The above property will be sold very cheap for cash or on any time wanted on approved note, or will trade for fresh young milch cows.

Apply to A. T. Rice, P. O. Box 361, Reno, Nevada.

oc13

THE BANK OF NEVADA,

RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock, fully subscribed, \$300,000.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LONDON, and the principal Eastern and European cities.

OFFICERS:</

A Good Programme Well Rendered—Lecture on Gold, Silver and Progress by Senator Stewart—A Large and Appreciative Audience.

Last night marked an important era in the entertainment and amusement line in Reno. A purely literary enterprise was launched forth with every prospect of success.

The programme was most excellent. Every person who took part in the entertainment has more than a local reputation. In the language of the stage all were stars. Hardly a number on the programme but would of itself attract an audience.

Mr. C. A. Norcross, the manager of the Lyceum, opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, stating the object and outlining its future work.

The orchestra followed with a choice selection which was highly appreciated by the audience. Miss Clay Booton followed with a vocal solo. Miss Booton has a voice full of pathos and the selection was rendered with exquisite sweetness.

"SILVER, GOLD AND PROGRESS."

Hon. W. M. Stewart, who kindly accepted the invitation of the Lyceum management to deliver a lecture at its opening, was introduced to the audience by the President, S. A. Jones, with a few well-chosen remarks and was greeted with applause. The Senator never spoke in a florid vein, and the simple manner in which he elucidated the subject of money put the question in a new light. He spoke very earnestly and as he stood there, the personification of earnestness, denouncing the crime of '73, every Nevadan felt proud of his Senator, who is the world's acknowledged champion of the white metal. He was interrupted by frequent applause. He appeared none the worse for the shaking up he received on the train derailed by the would-be murderers near Califax, who derailed the passenger train. His subject was "Silver, Gold and Progress," and the following is a synopsis of his address:

"The two great inventions of man, without which civilization could not exist, are language and money. Both are purely artificial, and each is an absolute necessity in any form of civilization. Neither is of the slightest use in isolation. There must be somebody to whom ideas may be communicated before either written or spoken language can be useful. A single individual on a remote island has no use for money, but in society it is indispensable. It is quite as important in civilized life for each individual to be supplied with commodities produced by others as it is for him to communicate his own thoughts and receive from them the knowledge they possess. In order to change commodities to any considerable extent it is essential to have some

MEANS OF MEASURING THEIR RELATIVE VALUE.

Money was invented for that purpose. Some form of money has been used in all ages by barbarous as well as civilized society. So far as records have extended every tribe of savages, however degraded, have invented some material to measure the value of their possessions. In North America the Indians use wampum. The Chinese in the earlier ages used the mulberry leaves upon which were stamped various characters and devices. Some tribes of Indians use shells, others the skins of animals, the early Virginians used tobacco. It would be impossible in any one evening's discourse, if we knew all, to give a description of the various devices that have been adopted as measures of value. Most of the metals have been employed at various times for use as money. But the more civilized people from prehistoric times have used silver, and for more than 3,000 years gold has been used to supplement silver. Gold and silver are the only metals which have been discovered that could not be produced in excessive quantities, consequently they have been adhered to from time immemorial, with the exception of the recent fraud which is known to you all as the Demonetization of Silver.

THE MEASURE OF PROPERTY VALUE.

I stated that money was used to measure the value of property, to enable each member of the community to enjoy the fruits of the labor of all by exchanging his own productions or acquisitions for the productions and acquisitions of others. In order to fully appreciate the functions which money performs, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the term value. Value and utility are very distinct in their meaning, but are frequently confounded. Utility depends upon quality; value upon the estimation of man. There is no such thing as "intrinsic value." Value is not in the thing but in the mind. Many things which are most useful and some which are absolutely essential to human life, have no value. The light of day, the heat of the sun, the air we breathe, are all essential to animal life; still they have no value. Some things are valuable in one place and not in another. A person with a dipper in his hand, riding in a skiff on Lake Superior would pay nothing for a drink of water; but if he were placed upon the Mojave Desert, on foot, 20 miles from a station on a hot day, he would give all of

his possessions for a pint of the precious fluid.

WHAT DETERMINES VALUE.

What then are the conditions which determine value? They are manifestly limitation of quantity and a desire to possess. If either is wanting the article has no value. If the supply is unlimited and each individual can acquire all he desires of any particular commodity, then without money or price, such commodity or thing has no commercial value. It will fetch nothing in the market. If nobody wants a commodity, no matter what its qualities are, it cannot be sold, consequently it has no value. Limitation of quantity and a desire to possess are ordinarily described by the terms supply and demand. When there is any limitation of quantity, however slight, and there is a desire to possess, the thing will have some value. The extent of that value must depend upon the supply and demand. Inasmuch as all values are measured in money, the demand for money is equal to the aggregate demand for all things, which possess value by being limited in quantity. Whether the amount of money in the world be large or small it must measure all other values and in turn, all other values measure the value of money. Money is no more useful for food, or clothing than a yard stick or a pair of scales. It is simply a measure. Inasmuch as the quantity of money in existence must measure all things, the aggregate value of all things must depend upon the quantity of money by which it is measured. If the quantity of money in the world were doubled, the price of property would be increased about 100 per cent. Each dollar would have one-half of its purchasing power. If the money of the world were reduced one-half, the aggregate price of property would necessarily decline about 50 per cent.

WHAT THE VALUE OF MONEY DEPENDS ON.

The value of money as such does not depend upon the material of which it is made, but upon the number of units or dollars in circulation. Dollars are made dear as compared with property, by reducing their number, and they are made cheap by increasing their number. This principle is well understood when applied to commodities. Every housewife who goes to market understands that. When eggs, chickens, butter or anything else she requires to buy, is scarce, it will be dear, and when it is plenty, it will be cheap. But the multitude do not understand that the same principle applies to money. Ignorance of this fact has enabled the dealers in money throughout all the ages to manipulate legislation affecting the quantity of money and by that means to enhance or depreciate its value.

If the volume or supply of money could always be the same, when compared with the demand, the general range of prices would remain comparatively stationary and the debtor would be able to pay in the same money as he borrowed. The investor in property and enterprise would receive legitimate profit on his investment. A man who goes in debt sells money short; that is, he agrees to deliver something at a future time which he does not now possess. If on the day of payment the number of dollars in circulation is diminished and the value of each dollar enhanced, he is injured. It requires more property or services to procure the same amount of money that it did when the debt was contracted.

If on the contrary, after the debt is contracted, a large addition is made to the dollars in circulation, he can pay his debt in less money and services than would have been required to obtain the money at the time the debt was contracted. In early times when law was weak and confidence wanting, something like gold and silver appeared to be a necessity for us as money. Up to the present time no substitute has been devised upon which a general assent or agreement could be obtained. The most valuable function obtained by the precious metals is limitation of the quantity of money. As before stated, money would have no value without a limitation of value. If all the rock were gold, coined gold could not be used as money. The fact that too much of either gold or silver or of both combined for use as money has never been probed is a sure guarantee that the world will not have too much money by the unlimited use of both precious metals. The trouble has been from the beginning that there has not been an adequate supply.

MONEY AND PROGRESS.

When the supply has been largest, civilization has advanced; when the supply of the precious metals has failed, civilization has decayed. When the Pharaohs built the pyramids, the mines of Nubia were prolific; when Solomon built the temple the gold of Ophir was abundant; when the Phoenicians were the wealthiest and most prosperous nation of the world they gathered gold and silver from the mines of Asia and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean; when Athens was a university of literature, science and philosophy, the Greeks were reaping a rich harvest of gold and silver from the rivers and mountains of Thrace; when the Legions of Rome were victorious in Europe, Asia and Africa the mines of Spain and Italy were marvelously productive. At the time of Augustus there was in circulation in the Roman Empire nearly two thousand millions of dollars of gold and silver coin. The civilization of each of these nations decayed, and a reign of barbarism ensued after the exhaustion of the mines from which they obtained their money. The cessation of mining for a period of fourteen hundred years reduced the Roman Empire to feudal slavery. Poverty robbed the proud Romans of their ancient valor and independence, and blotted out their language and literature, except what was hid-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

den away in the monasteries, and destroyed the energy, courage and enterprise of the people. No ray of light dawned upon the dark ages until the discovery of gold and silver in Mexico and South America. A struggle then commenced for civil and religious liberty, which has resulted in the civilization of the nineteenth century, which we now enjoy. No people deprived of money have ever yet been able to preserve their liberties. Slavery follows poverty with as much certainty as night follows day. For three hundred years after the discovery of America the supply of gold and silver from the mines of the world was sufficient to produce the onward march of civilization. During all that time there was no serious money famine from failure of production of the mines. At the commencement of this century a change took place. The Spanish-American wars cut off the supply of gold and silver. From 1810 to 1840 the annual production of the mines of the world of both gold and silver did not exceed \$3,000,000. From 1840 to 1850 gold mining in Russia revived and the annual production arose to about \$40,000,000. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Australia two years later soon increased the annual product of the precious metals to \$100,000,000. From that time until now the aggregate product of the two metals has gradually increased until it has reached about \$250,000,000 per annum. Such a supply has been reasonably sufficient to supply the world with a safe basis for a circulating medium. It has about kept pace with the increase of population and business. There is no reason, but the crime of man, why this should not be a season of unexampled prosperity. From 1810 to 1850 the value of money increased about 100 per cent., and the price of commodities declined full 50 per cent. This was the result of the money famine occasioned by the Spanish-American wars. From 1850 to 1875 the average price of commodities increased more than 33 1/3 per cent. The civilized world advanced in that 25 years more in wealth, learning, invention, and labor-saving machines than had been accomplished in any century which had preceded it.

THE TRICKERY OF CAPITAL.

As soon as the civilized world was relieved from the money famine by the great discoveries of California and Australia, an attempt was made by the possessors of fixed capital to enhance the value of money and bonds by the rejection of gold and the limitation of the world's money by silver alone. Failing in that the European dealers in bonds and money induced the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States to secure the passage of a law unknown to the Senators present whereby the United States was made to take the lead in the scheme to demonetize silver and reduce the money of the world to gold alone. Germany immediately followed the lead of the United States, and two years thereafter a sufficient pressure was brought upon France and the Latin Union to close the mint to silver. There was at that time no less than 7,500,000,000 of gold and silver coined in the world suitable for reserves in banks and Government vaults, and upon which rested the paper circulation, credit and business of the world. Since that time there has been no material increase of gold. The entire product has been observed to keep up good the stock of gold on hand and for non-monetary purposes.

The Director of the Mint informs us that there are only 3,727,000,000 of gold coin in the world—less than one-half the amount of coin recognized by the commercial world as real money suitable for reserves, that there was 18 years ago. The average price of commodities, including labor, has declined full 50 per cent. in the last 18 years. Each dollar is required to measure more than twice as much property and services as it did 18 years ago. The dollar has been made twice as long. In other words, its purchasing power has been increased, while the price of property has been reduced about one-half. I declare that it was a crime for the exploiters of money by the trickery of legislation to double the value of their own property and to reduce the value of all other property in like proportion."

The vocal solo by Mrs. G. H. Taylor was finely rendered, and was greeted with hearty applause.

Professor Hoskins brought the house down with a storm of applause by his cornet solo, and was enthusiastically recalled. He is said to be one of the best cornet soloists on the coast, and Reno has a fine addition to her musical talent in Professor Hoskins.

While Miss Mabel Booton delivered her recitation the drop of a pin could be heard, so closely did she hold the audience. The simplicity of her attire, the tragic subject and the sweet face held the audience spell bound.

The programme was concluded with a vocal duet by Mrs. B. F. Layton and Mrs. W. S. Bender. Their appearance was the

signal for a hearty applause, and when they had finished they were applauded to the echo. The applause was long, loud and continuous, and the audience would not be satisfied until they had returned and rendered another charming selection.

The opening evening was a decided success, and the Reno public can well afford to support a movement so popular and elevating. The manager, C. A. Norcross, deserves great credit for the way in which he has conducted the movement, and under the supervision of so scholarly young men the public may rest assured that each succeeding programme will be as select as that of the last.

BREVITIES.

Jas. Mayberry left last night for Truckee. N. J. Foxwell and Geo. Jamison of Verdi are in Reno.

G. W. Sawyer and S. Arnsdorf of Wadsworth are in town.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture will meet this afternoon.

General J. R. Kittrell left last night for Modesto, where he goes on professional business.

J. E. Jones arrived last evening from Modoc county, where he has been for the past month.

Robert Briggs, ex-Senator from White Pine county, died in San Francisco last Wednesday.

Don't forget the balloon ascension and double parachute jump at Steamboat Springs to-morrow.

All the hay presses in the country are engaged and R. W. Parry had to order one from Sierra Valley.

Mrs. Frank Lewis returned yesterday morning from California where she has been visiting friends for several weeks.

Miss J. R. Patton and party, of San Francisco passed through Reno last night, returning home from Europe.

The thanks of the JOURNAL are due and are hereby tendered to the W. C. T. U. for the delicious repast furnished last night.

Three cars of horses, unloaded here to feed and rest, were forwarded to San Francisco yesterday and another car-load goes to-day.

The Knights of Honor have already commenced preparations for their annual masquerade ball to be given at the Pavilion Thanksgiving night.

The Pastime Tennis Club is making extensive preparations for their dance this evening. The ball is being beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Billy Blackmores, the veteran stage driver, who twenty years ago drove the stage between Carson and Reno, leaves this evening for Calistoga, Cal.

S. L. Langton offers a liberal reward for the recovery of a black mare which was stolen from the stable of J. J. Quinn a few nights ago. See advertisement.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fulton and children left yesterday for the East. Mr. Fulton will attend the Irrigation Congress at Omaha, after which he will visit his old home in Ohio.

The Brotherhood of Railway Section Foremen, and the Order of Railway Trackmen, have amalgamated, and the name of the association will henceforth be "The International Brotherhood of Railway Track Foremen."

The Commissioners sent by the Government to negotiate with the Indians for a part of the Pyramid Reservation held a powwow with the Piutes at the Riverside yesterday. Many of the leading Indians attended, and there was a "heap talk."

Storey county's new Court-House was built fifteen years ago and for the first time in its history, the enterprise says, it had no occupant night before last but Deputy Sheriff Bleasley. This indicates that times are duller on the Comstock than for many years.

Nelson Ahlberg and Adolph Anderson were instantly killed near Incline last Thursday by a tree which they were felling falling upon them. The bodies will be brought here for interment. Ahlberg has a sister residing at the French Hotel and Anderson has a brother living at Boca.

Commissioner Hymers, District Attorney and County Assessor Fletcher went to Carson yesterday to appear before the State Board of Assessors and Equalization in behalf of the taxpayers. They protested against the horizontal raise, and no doubt convinced the Board that it is unjust and ought to be rescinded.

D. W. Wallis arrived here yesterday with twenty-one cars of cattle, 200 head of which he will feed here and the rest he will ship to California. Yesterday five car-loads of cattle were shipped to Hayes & Co., Oakland, and 300 head from the eastern part of the State were shipped to Horn & Chapman, San Francisco.

The programme was concluded with a vocal duet by Mrs. B. F. Layton and Mrs. W. S. Bender. Their appearance was the

THE WHITE HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT.



Fall and Winter LINE OF CLOTHING, GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes NOW ON SALE.

DO YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE exhibiting the finest line of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, ever brought to Nevada, and we are selling them at Lowest Prices.

CALL AND GET A FINE DRESS OVERCOAT Latest Style, ONLY \$10.

Men's Suits from \$6 Up.

Youths' Suits from \$4 Up.

Boys' Suits, knee pants, from \$1.50 up

Don't Fail to Inspect Our Stock of FURNISHING GOODS, it is complete and will be sold at Prices that Defy Competition.

Our assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, etc., etc., is the largest, the latest, and choicest that the market affords.

OUR FALL STOCK OF HATS is the largest and best every brought to this city. We are sure to satisfy you in color, style and price. J. B. Stetson & Co.'s Hats, best quality, only \$4.50.

Trunks and Valises too Numerous to Mention.

Buckingham & Hecht's Boots and Shoes, the Best Foot-Wear in the Market. Every Pair Warranted.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ABRAHAMS BROS. PROPS.

19 Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.

Branch Store, 109 Main Street,

Walla Walla, Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 121 SANOME STREET.

First National Bank
RENO, NEVADA.

Capital paid in	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	75,000 00
Undivided Profits, July 1, 1891.....	24,152 37

Deposits Received on Favorable Terms.

Money Loaned on Approved Security.

**You Can Stop a Cough
at any time with
DOCTOR
ACKER'S
ENGLISH
REMEDY.
IT WILL CURE A COLD
IN TWELVE HOURS;
A 25 cent Bottle may save you
\$100 in Doctor's bills—may save
your life. Ask your Druggist
for it. IT TASTES GOOD.**

PURE PINK PILLS.
Dr. Acker's English Pills

CURE RHEUMATISM.

Small, pleasant, a favorite with the Indians.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., 40 West Broadway, N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY

YOUNG MEN & OLD MEN

GET IN THE TOOLS OF THE SERPENTS OF DISEASE.

They make heroic efforts to free themselves,

but not knowing how to successfully

SHAKE OFF THE HORRID SNAKES

They have no idea what to do.

What an EASIER! There is HELP!

OUR NEW BOOK

and now, paid, in a limited time, explains

the philosophy of Disease,

and the Actions of the

Organic and Inorganic

HOME TREATMENT

by methods exclusively our

own, the most effective

for Men, Women, Children,

General and Nervous Dis-

ability, Weakness of Body

and Mind, Effects of

Exposure, Started on

Shrunken Organs can be Cured.

Benefits in a day.

How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED

ORGANS.

From 50 Authors and Foreign Countries.

You can write them.

For Book, full explanation and proofs, address

ERIC MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**A. H. MANNING,
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware,
And Farm Implements of All Kinds.**

Mixed Paints, White Lead, Varnish, Oils.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting at reasonable rates.

Three doors south of First National Bank, on Virginia street, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

**MISS F. LUKE,
FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED
AND CURLLED.**

Straw Hats Cleaned, Pressed and Dyed to Order.

At W. J. Luke's residence, North Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

mark

**HENRY RUHE,
Dealer in**

FAMILY GROCERIES.

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

Vegetables, Fresh Fish, Eastern Oysters,

Tobacco, Etc.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

Commercial Row, near Masonic Building, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

**A NADON,
BLACKSMITH SHOP.**

All KINDS of BLACKSMITHING DONE IN
A workmanlike manner at short notice.

For parts of all kinds of wagons and farmers' machinery

and tools; wagon work, etc.

Wagons, Carts, and Buggies of my own manufac-

ture for sale.

Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing.

Fourth street between Virginia and Sierra, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

W. N. KNOX,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT,

REPRESENTING a capital of over \$80,000,000

Also agent for

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sold for cash or on the installment plan.

Office, Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

F. C. UPDYKE,

HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTER.

All kinds of graining etc. to order. Kalsom-

ing and Tinting in all colors.

FRESCOING IN CITY STYLES.

Painting, Papering and Decorating a Specialty.

Ready to paint. Shop on Second st., two doors

East of Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Jan 1

C. J. BROOKINS,

VARIETY STORE

Pianos, Organs,

Toys, Sheet Music, Yankee Notions, Books,

Stationery, Cutlery, Cigars, Tobacco,

Pipes, Etc., Etc.

NO. 13, VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEV.

Jan 1

ALFRE NELSON,

Dealer in Imported and Domestic

GIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Also General Assortment of Hairs,

Gloves and Men's Underwear

And a Large and Well Selected Line of

GUTLERY AND NOTIONS.

West Side of Virginia St., Reno, Nov.

A Marble Sidewalk Marks the Store.

Jan 1

I. N. BAKELESS,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions, Vegetables and Fruits

Of all kinds. Goods delivered free to all parts of

the city.

East Side Virginia Street, Bet. 2nd

and Commercial Row, Reno,

Jan 1

RUSS HOUSE.

A. DROMIAOK, PROPRIETOR

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS,

CLUB AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

Restaurant Attached.

Center Street, near Passenger Depot, Reno,

Nevada.

Jan 1

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's